

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/09: CIA-RDP82-00850R000100050003-2

1 MAY 1979

(FOUO 12/79)

1 OF 1

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JPRS L/8432

1 May 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS
(FOUO 12/79)
CIVIL DEFENSE POSTERS



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TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

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CIVIL DEFENSE POSTERS

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MINISTRY OF DEFENSE ISSUES SET OF CIVIL DEFENSE POSTERS

Moscow GRAZHDANSKA OBORONA SSSR, KOMPLEKT NA 19 PLAKATOV in Russian 1978,
Nos 1-19

[Text]

Poster No 1. Civil Defense Is Everyone's Business

1. "A revolution is only worth something if it is able to defend itself" -- V. I. Lenin;
2. Civil defense as a system of national defense measures taken to protect the population and national economy against the enemy's modern weapons is the business of every citizen of the USSR;
3. Practical training period in civil defense at an industrial site;
4. Veterinary treatment of animals during civil defense exercises in the countryside;
5. Teaching schoolchildren the rules of using individual protective gear;
6. The Armed Forces of the USSR are the protector of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the bulwark of world peace;
7. Training period in civil defense at the place of residence;
8. Joint exercise of personnel from military subunits and paramilitary civil defense formations;
9. Inspection of paramilitary civil defense formations;
10. Strengthen and improve civil defense, know the means and methods of protection against weapons of mass destruction, and be able to use them -- this is the patriotic duty and obligation of every Soviet citizen.

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Poster No 2. Moral-Political and Psychological Training of Civil
Defense Forces and the Population

1. Giving assignments for the organization of mass political work at
upcoming civil defense exercises;
2. Civil defense exercises are the best psychological conditioning;
3. Conducting a political information session;
4. Crossing the obstacle course -- a drill to develop strong will;
5. There is a place for heroism in peacetime too;
6. Profound ideological conviction and a high level of training and
drilling in performance of civil defense jobs are the foundation
of strong moral-political and psychological characteristics.

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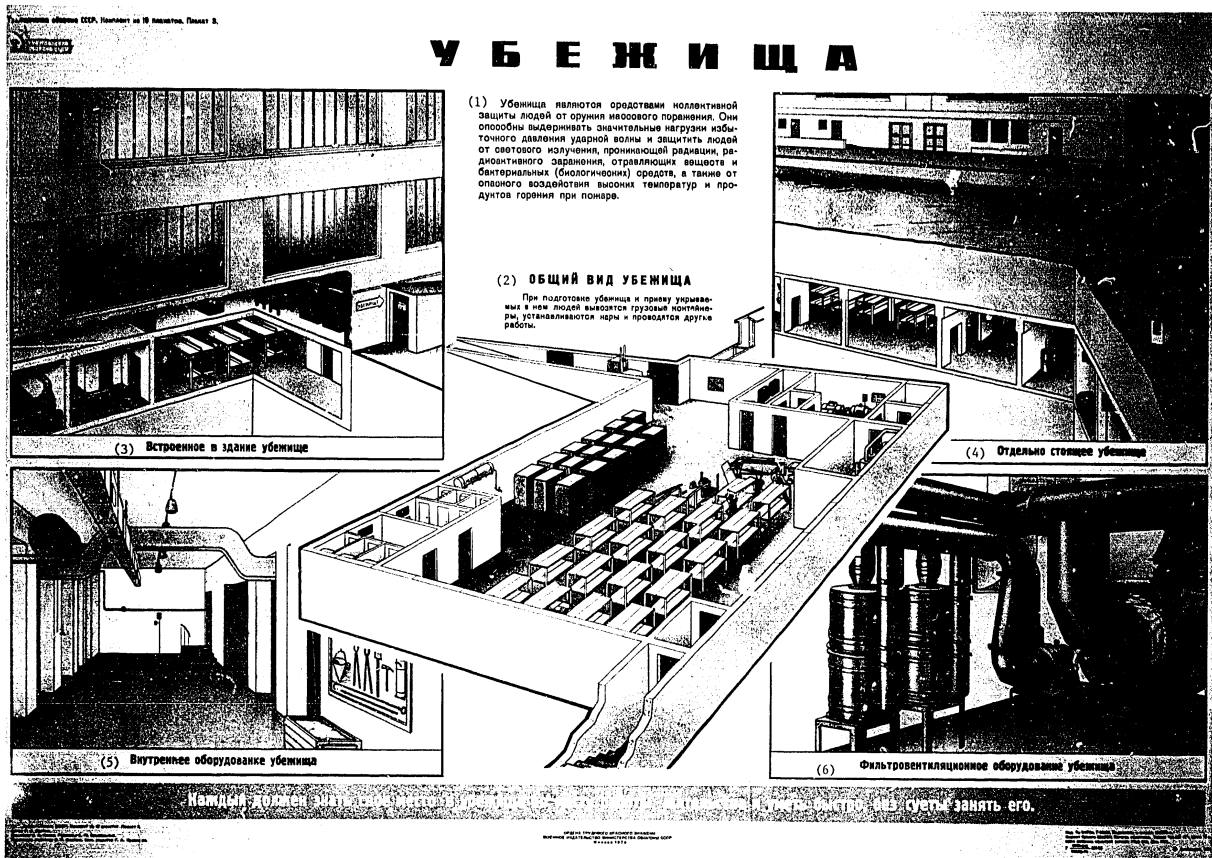
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Poster No 3. Shelters

1. Shelters are means of collective protection of people against weapons of mass destruction. They can withstand the significant loads of excess pressure of a shock wave and protect people against light radiation, penetrating radiation, radioactive contamination, toxic substances and bacterial (biological) agents and the dangerous effect of high temperatures and the products of combustion during fires;
2. General appearance of a shelter. To prepare a shelter to receive the people taking refuge there freight containers are hauled in, bunks are set up, and other jobs are performed;
3. A shelter built into a building;
4. A separate shelter;
5. Internal furnishing of a shelter;
6. Filtration equipment of a shelter;
7. Each person must know his place in the shelter at work and in the place of residence and be able to get to it quickly, without fuss.

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Poster No 4. Antiradiation Refuges. Antiradiation refuges protect people against radioactive and light emissions and lessen the effect of the shock wave of a nuclear explosion.

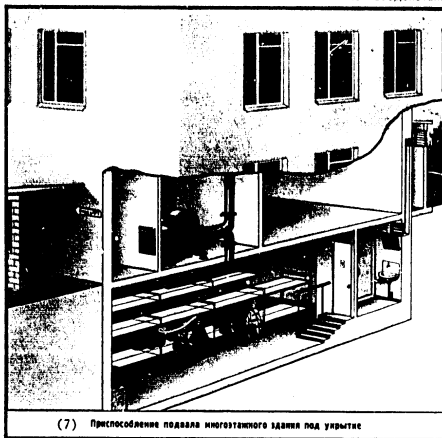
1. Adapting the basement of a one-story building for a refuge;
2. A refuge with a roof of reinforced concrete slabs;
3. Adapting a separate basement as a refuge;
4. Refuge made of thin logs or poles;
5. Adapting a one-story building for a refuge;
6. Making a refuge from arched bundles of branches or reeds;
7. Adapting the basement of a multistory building for a refuge;
8. Adapting a mine excavation for a refuge;
9. Each person should know where the nearest antiradiation refuges are at the places of work and residence.

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Государственный секрет СССР. Материал из 10 номеров. Планшет 6

ПРОТИВОРАДИАЦИОННЫЕ УКРЫТИЯ

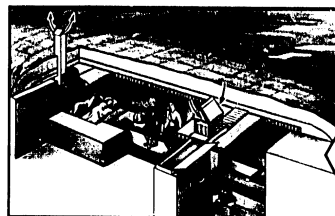
Противорадиационные укрытия защищают людей от радиоактивного и светового излучения, ослабляют воздействие ударной волны ядерного взрыва.



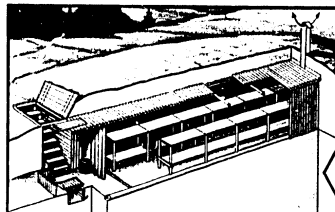
(7) Приспособление подвала многоэтажного здания под укрытие



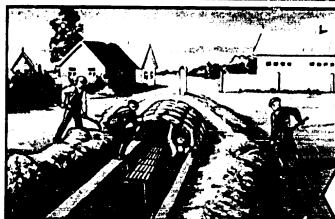
(8) Приспособление горной выработки под укрытие



(1) Приспособление подвала одноэтажного здания под укрытие



(2) Укрытие с перекрытием из железобетонных плит

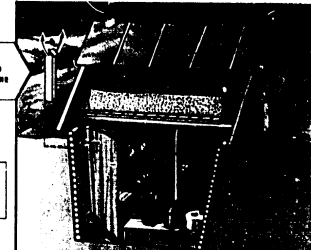


(3) Приспособление отдельно стоящего погребца под укрытие

(4) Укрытие из толстых бревен или жердей

(5) Приспособление жилого здания под укрытие

(6) Устройство укрытия из кирпичных заборостенных или глиняных стен



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Poster 5. Primitive Shelters and Quick-Construction Shelters with Simplified Equipment

1. Primitive shelters;
2. Primitive shelters protect people against the effect of light radiation and weaken the effect of a shock wave and penetrating radiation;
3. Quick-Construction Shelters with Simplified Equipment;
4. Quick-construction shelters with simplified equipment protect people against all the destructive factors of weapons of mass destruction;
5. Construction of a covered slit trench is done in this order: first it is dug and organized; then it is covered;
6. Covered slit trench with lined walls;
7. Adaptation of the basement of an administrative building as a quick-construction shelter;
8. Bicycle ventilator to feed air in a filter ventilation regime;
9. Sand absorbent filter;
10. Tanks containing water supply;
11. Sealed protective wooden door;
12. Storage place of portable containers;
13. Quick-construction shelter made of large-diameter reinforced concrete pipe;
14. Axial ventilator to feed air in pure ventilation regime;
15. Adaptation of an underground crossing as a quick-construction shelter;
16. Every person should know how to build primitive shelters and quick-construction shelters.

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Poster 6. Civilian Gas Masks

1. Civilian gas masks provide protection against radioactive and toxic substances, and bacterial (biological) agents reaching the respiratory organs, eyes, and face;
2. Set -- 2.1 Respirator container, 2.2 Non-sweating lenses, 2.3 Facepiece, 2.4 Carrying case;
3. Determining the required size of helmet mask;
4. The helmet mask is picked out by size. The size is determined by measuring the head along a line from the crown of the head, across the cheek, over the chin, and back. Based on the results of the measurement the size for the model ShM-62u will be -- to 63 cm, size 0; 63.5-65.5, size 1; 66-68, size 2; 68.5-70.5, size 3; 71 and up, size 4;
5. The GP-5 gas mask;
6. Preparation of the gas mask and use;
7. Upon receiving the gas mask one must check to see that all its parts are in working order and prepare it for use. An external inspection is made to find holes in the helmet mask, respirator, and carrying case;
8. A new helmet mask should be wiped with a wet rag and one that has been used should be disinfected with denatured alcohol, eau d'cologne, or a formalin solution;
9. Insert the non-sweating lenses in the eyeholes of the mask or lubricate the inside of the eyepieces with a special "pencil" or soap;
10. Checking the seal of the whole mask;
11. Put the helmet mask on the face, shut off the opening in the bottom of

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the respirator with a rubber plug or the palm of the hand and take a deep breath. The mask is working correctly if no air comes through the facepiece during inhalation;

12. The gas mask is carried in three positions;
13. "Traveling position," when there is no immediate danger of attack;
14. "Ready position," at the "Air alert" signal;
15. "Combat position," at the "Chemical alert" and "Radiation danger" signals;
16. Use of the gas mask;
17. Hold your breath, close your eyes, remove headgear, take the mask from the carrying case and hold it with the thumbs on the outside and the other fingers on the inside of the mask. Place the bottom part of the mask under the chin and with a sharp movement of the hands up and back pull the mask onto your head in such a way that there are no folds and the eyepieces are opposite the eyes;
18. Exhale fully, open your eyes, begin breathing, and put headgear back on;
19. Using a damaged gas mask;
20. For small breaks in the helmet mask press the torn place tightly with the palm of the hand. If there is a large break and the exhalation valve is not working, you must hold your breath, close your eyes, remove the mask, unscrew it from the respirator, take the throat of the respirator into your mouth, press your nose shut, breath out and, without opening your eyes, continue breathing with your mouth through the respirator;
21. Putting a gas mask on an injured person;

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22. Position the injured person and put the gas mask on;
23. The GP-4u gas mask;
24. Set -- 24.1 respirator, 24.2 M-49 gas mask facepiece, 24.3 carrying case;
25. Determining the required size of M-49 mask;
26. The mask size is picked out according to a measurement of the height of the face: 99-109 mm, size 1; 109-119 mm, size 2; 119 and up, size 3;
27. The gas mask provides reliable protection of the respiratory organs, eyes, and face against radioactive and toxic substances and bacterial (biological) agents only when it is handled skillfully.

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Poster 7. Special Gear for Protection of the Skin

1. Special gear to protect the skin is used by civil defense formations during prolonged operations on contaminated terrain and when doing decontamination work. They protect the body and clothing against contamination by vapors and drops of toxic substances, radioactive dust, and bacterial (biological) agents;
2. The L-1 light protective suit;
3. Set -- 3.1 Hooded jacket; 3.2 Neck flap; 3.3 Half-belt; 3.4 Half-belts; 3.5 Trousers with feet; 3.6 Trouser shoulder straps; 3.7 Cap comforter; 3.8 Two-finger mittens; 3.9 Carrying case for gas mask;
4. Put on trousers 5, connect half-belts 4, throw trouser shoulder straps 6 across the shoulders crossed in back and button them to the trousers;
5. Put on jacket with hood 1 and push the hood back, set neck flap 2 under the jacket, button up jack half-belt 3, put on gas mask case 9, and put on mask in "combat" position. Put on cap comforter 7 and hood, tuck neck flap 2 in around the neck and button it, put on mittens 8;
6. How to put on;
7. How to take off;
8. Unbutton neck flap 2 and half-belt 3, disconnect half-belts 4, move the strap of gas mask carrying case 9 to the left shoulder, remove hooded jacket 1 and mittens 8, and set them aside. Take off the trousers with feet 5, pulling from the outside. Remove the cap comforter and gas mask;

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9. Combined arms protective outfit (OZK);
10. Set -- 10.1 Rear half-belts; 10.2 Side half-belts; 10.3 Half-belt holders; 10.4 Fasteners; 10.5 Central stud holder; 10.6 Side studs; 10.7 Side stud holders; 10.8 Straps; 10.9 Sleeve half-belts; 10.10 Central stud; 10.11 Protective overboots; 10.12 Protective gloves;
11. Protective cape;
12. Use of the protective cape as part of the combined arms outfit;
13. Crouched under the cape following surprise enemy use of toxic substances and bacterial (biological) agents or in case of radioactive fall-out;
14. Worn with full sleeves when crossing terrain contaminated by radioactive and toxic substances and bacterial (biological) agents in open vehicles or when performing disinfecting work;
15. As a coverall suit for operations directly on contaminated terrain;
16. Every person must be familiar with special gear for skin protection and use it skillfully.

(1) Специальные средства защиты кожи применяются формированиями гражданской обороны при длительных действиях на зараженной местности и при выполнении работ по обеззараживанию. Они предохраняют тело и одежду от заражения парами и каплями отравляющих веществ, радиоактивной пыли и бактериальными (биологическими) средствами.

(2) **ЛЕГКИЙ ЗАЩИТНЫЙ КОСТЮМ Л-1**



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Poster No 8. Respirators and Simple Devices for Individual Protection of the Respiratory Organs and Skin

1. Respirators and simple devices for individual protection of the respiratory organs and skin are used to protect the respiratory organs against radioactive, industrial, and ground dust;
2. Respirators;
3. Simple devices to protect the respiratory organs;
4. The R-2 respirator -- 4.1 Filtering half-mask; 4.2 Nose clamp; 4.3 Headgear; 4.4 Inhalation valve; 4.5 Exhalation valve;
5. The RU-60M industrial respirator -- 5.1 Rubber half-mask; 5.2 Replaceable filter cartridges; 5.3 Exhalation valve; 5.4 Headgear;
6. The PTM-1 antidust fabric mask -- 6.1 Body of the mask; 6.2 Eyepieces; 6.3 Fastening;
7. Gauze binding mask -- A gauze binding mask is made from a piece of gauze 100 x 50 cm with a layer of wadded cotton 1-2 cm thick in the middle;
8. Remark --In addition to the R-2 and RU-60M respirators, others such as the ShB-1 Lepestok are used;
9. Simple means of protecting the skin (work and everyday clothing and footgear);
10. Simple means of skin protection protect the skin against contamination by radioactive dust, bacterial (biological) aerosols, and vapors of toxic substances;
11. [Key] 11.1 Jacket with trousers; 11.2 Heavy-duty fabric coverall suit; 11.3 Greatcoat; 11.4 Mittens; 11.5 Gloves; 11.6 Shoes;

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- 11.7 Rubbers; 11.8 Rubber high boots;
12. Work and everyday clothing affords the best protection against radioactive dust if it is sealed by using wedges 1, chest flap 2, and hood 3. For protection against toxic substances work and everyday clothing should be treated with special K-4 paste or a soap-oil emulsion;
 13. Treatment of one set of clothing takes one liter of K-4 paste dissolved in two liters of water or 250-300 grams of crushed house soap dissolved in two liters of hot water with half a liter of mineral or vegetable oil added;
 14. In either case heat the solution, soak the clothing in it, wring it out lightly, and dry in the open air;
 15. Every person should be able to prepare and use simple devices to protect the respiratory organs and skin.

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РЕСПИРАТОРЫ И ПРОСТЕЙШИЕ СРЕДСТВА ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНОЙ ЗАЩИТЫ ОРГАНОВ ДЫХАНИЯ И КОЖИ

(1) Респираторы и простейшие средства индивидуальной защиты органов дыхания применяются для защиты органов дыхания от радиоактивной, производственной и бытовой пыли.

(4) Респиратор Р-2

(4) 1. Фильтрующая насадка.
2. Носовая дужка.
3. Оголовье.
4. Выходной клапан.
5. Выходной клапан.

(5) Промышленный респиратор РУ-40М

(5) 1. Резиновая полумаска.
2. Сетчатый фильтрующий патрон.
3. Выходной клапан.
4. Оголовье.

(3) ПРОСТЕЙШИЕ СРЕДСТВА ЗАЩИТЫ ОРГАНОВ ДЫХАНИЯ

(6) Противогаз ПТМ-1

(6) 1. Корпус маски.
2. Очки.
3. Препятствие.

(7) Ватно-марлевая повязка

(7) Ватно-марлевая повязка изготавливается из марли шириной 100-150 см, на которой ватный слой толщиной 1-2 см.

(9) ПРОСТЕЙШИЕ СРЕДСТВА ЗАЩИТЫ КОЖИ (производственная, бытовая одежда и обувь)

(10) Простейшие средства защиты кожи обеспечивают защиту кожных покровов от заражения радиоактивной пылью, бактериальными (биологическими) аэрозолями и от паров отравляющих веществ.

(11)

(11) 1. Куртка с брезентовой подкладкой.
2. Брезентовый плащ-накидка.
3. Плащ.
4. Рукавицы.
5. Перчатки.
6. Ботинки.
7. Сапоги.
8. Резиновые сапоги.

(12) Производственная и бытовая одежда обеспечивает защиту от радиоактивной пыли, если ее пропитывают раствором специального состава.

(13) Для пропитки одного комплекта одежды нужно 1 л раствора М-4 развести в 2 л воды или 250-300 г измельченного хозяйственного мыла развести в 2 л горячей воды, добавить 0,5 л минерального или растительного масла.

(14) В обоих вариантах растворы нагревать, пропитать в них одежду, слегка ее отжать и высушить на открытом воздухе.

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Poster No 9. Evacuation of the Population

1. Evacuation of the population is the term used for the organized removal of people from cities and other populated points to the suburban zone in case of a threat of enemy use of weapons of mass destruction. The population living in zones of possible flooding is also subject to evacuation. Evacuation commissions are formed in cities, rayons, and at economic installations to prepare for and conduct measures related to evacuation of the population; evacuation reception commissions are formed in the suburban zones. Evacuation assembly points are set up in the cities for sending off the population being evacuated, and evacuation receiving points are established in the suburban area to receive and place the population being evacuated. The population is notified of the beginning of evacuation by the administrations of enterprises, organizations, institutions, schools, and housing offices;
2. Upon receiving the order to evacuate, each person should take individual protective gear, personal items, documents, a supply of food and water, and medicines;
3. Using urban transportation or on foot, the population being evacuated arrives at the evacuation assembly point by the established time on its own;
4. At the evacuation assembly point the population is registered and assigned to pedestrian columns or trains;
5. The population is led to the suburban zone on foot in pedestrian columns following appointed routes;

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6. Evacuation assembly point No 7
7. The population is moved by all kinds of transportation;
8. Motor vehicles;
9. Trains;
10. Ships;
11. In the suburban zone the evacuated population is assigned to populated points and buildings for temporary settlement;
12. Club -- Evacuation receiving point;
13. During an evacuation the populace must follow precisely the orders of local authorities, the administrations of assembly and receiving points, and officers in charge of trains and columns.

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Poster No 10. The Duties of Adults to Protect Children Against Weapons of Mass Destruction

1. Teachers in school must teach the children the rules for using individual protective devices and what to do following civil defense signals;
2. Civil defense signals -- 2.1 Air alert; 2.2 Radiation danger; 2.3 Chemical alert; 2.4 All clear (after air alert);
3. Parents and adult family members must explain the rules for using individual protective devices to children;
4. In an evacuation adults must take the food, clothing, and necessary documents for their children;
5. At the signals "Air alert," "Radiation danger," and "Chemical alert," adults should direct children to the closest protective structures;
6. Shelter;
7. While in protective structures adults must see that children observe established rules of behavior;
8. During rescue work priority is given to medical care for children and evacuating them from the center of contamination;
9. Taking care to protect our children against weapons of mass destruction is the most humane and noble duty of the entire adult population of our country.

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Poster No 11. Methods of Warning the Population of the Threat of Enemy
Attack and What To Do Following the Signal "Air Alert"

1. Methods of warning the population of the threat of enemy attack;
2. The population is warned of the threat of enemy attack by civil defense
headquarters and the administrations at economic installations;
3. By television;
4. Over the radio relay network;
5. By telephone;
6. In rural areas civil defense signals may also be delivered to the
population by couriers;
7. In motor vehicles;
8. On horseback;
9. On motorcycles;
10. What to do following the signal "Air alert";
11. At home;
12. Before leaving the apartment, turn off heating appliances and other
devices that could cause fire, take along individual protective
gear, documents, a prepared supply of food and water, medicine,
and essential personal items and go to the closest shelter or
refuge;
13. At work;
14. Stop the machines, turn off the gas and electricity, and head for
the assigned shelter;
15. In a public place;
16. Follow the instructions of the administration in buildings and the
instructions of the militia and volunteer guards (druzhinniki) on

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the streets; they will tell the way to the nearest shelter or refuge;

17. If riding urban transportation, wait for the stop, get out quickly and take cover in the closest shelter or refuge;
 18. In a shelter or refuge;
 19. In a shelter or refuge close the entrance carefully and observe established rules of behavior;
 20. Upon hearing the civil defense signals, act quickly without panicking.
- Remember that every minute is precious in this situation!

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Poster No 12. Actions of the Population on the Signals "Radiation
Danger," "Chemical Alert," and "All Clear" (After Air Alert)

1. Actions on the signal "Radiation danger";
2. Put on individual protective gear, take documents, prepared supply
of food and water, medicines, and essential personal items.
Immediately take cover in the nearest shelter or antiradiation
refuge;
3. Antiradiation refuge;
4. Shelter;
5. Actions on the signal "Chemical alert";
6. Immediately don the gas mask and means of skin protection, apply
the antidote, and take cover in the nearest shelter;
7. If there is no shelter near, one must leave the center of contamina-
tion moving perpendicular to wind direction;
8. Actions on the signal "All clear" after an air alert;
9. After an enemy nuclear strike, civil defense agencies will issue the
command and the populace emerges from protective structures using
special walkways to reach uncontaminated territory;
10. Every citizen must participate actively and skillfully in civil
defense activities.

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Poster No 13. Rescue Work at the Center of Destruction

1. Rescue work at the center of destruction is done to save people's lives, offer them first aid, and evacuate them to medical institutions. It is done in close coordination by all paramilitary formations and military subunits of civil defense.
2. Exploration and location of victims;
3. Localizing and extinguishing fires;
4. Opening up blocked-off shelters;
5. Making openings to feed air into blocked-off shelters;
6. Making openings in the roofs of blocked-off shelters;
7. Feeding air to blocked-off shelters;
8. Removing victims from blocked-off shelters;
9. Saving people from partially destroyed and burning buildings;
10. Taking people out of burning buildings by surviving inside stairways;
11. Removing victims from under rubble;
12. Giving first aid to victims;
13. Evacuating victims to medical institutions;
14. Rescue operations at the center of destruction must go on continuously, day and night, at a fast pace until completely finished.

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Poster No 14. Urgent Emergency Clean-Up Operations at the Center of Destruction

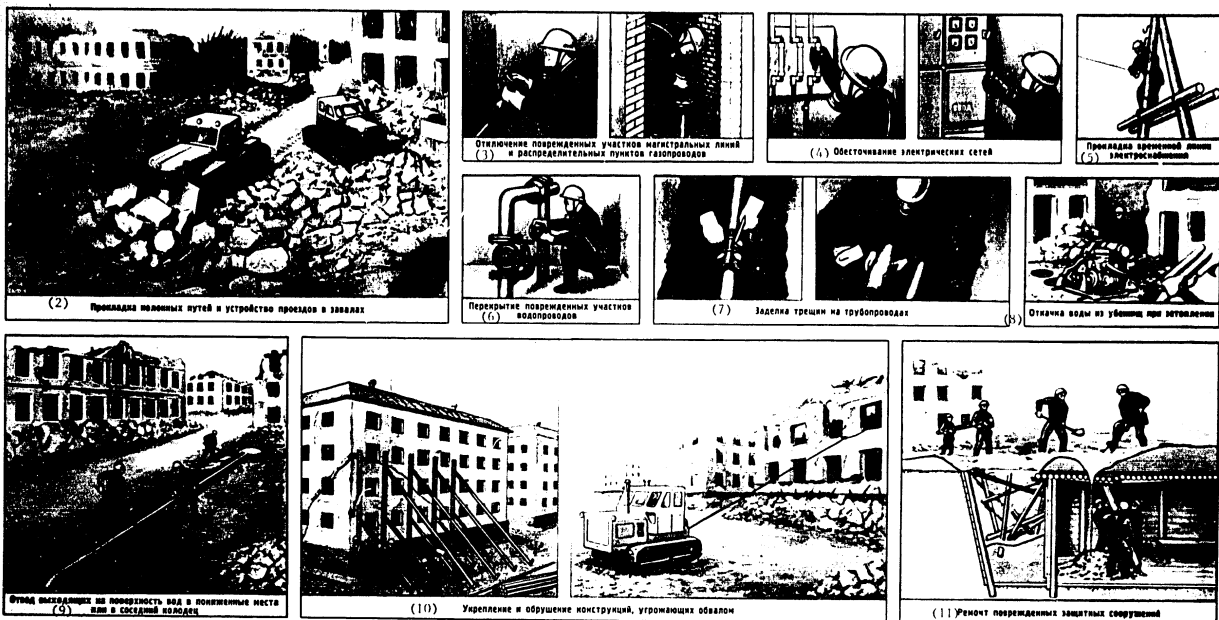
1. Urgent emergency clean-up operations at the center of destruction are carried out to save people quickly and prevent disastrous results from accidents and damage;
2. Laying out column roads and making passages in rubble;
3. Turning off damaged segments of trunk gas lines and distribution points;
4. De-energizing electrical circuits;
5. Putting up temporary electricity supply lines;
6. Shutting off damaged water main segments;
7. Repairing breaks in pipes;
8. Pumping water out of shelters where flooding has occurred;
9. Diverting water that has flowed onto the surface to lower places or to the nearest well;
10. Reinforcing or knocking down structures that threaten to collapse;
11. Repairing damaged protective structures;
12. Protective and security measures must be strictly observed during urgent emergency clean-up operations.

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Руководство по ремонту СССР, Материалы на 70 листов, Планет 14

НЕОТЛОЖНЫЕ АВАРИЙНО-ВОССТАНОВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ В ОЧАГЕ ПОРАЖЕНИЯ

(1) Неотложные аварийно-восстановительные работы в очаге поражения проводятся для обеспечения быстрого спасения людей и предупреждения катастрофических последствий аварий и повреждений.



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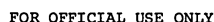
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Poster No 15. Personal Cleansing and Decontamination of Clothing,
Footwear, and Individual Protective Gear

1. Partial personal cleansing;
2. Partial personal cleansing is done at the center of destruction or immediately after leaving it. When exposed to radioactive substances it should be done, if possible, within an hour after exposure; for contamination by drops or liquid poisons and aerosols of them it must be done immediately;
3. Partial personal cleansing when contaminated by radioactive substances;
4. Wind direction;
5. Radioactive dust is removed from clothing, footwear, and individual protective gear by shaking out, sweeping off, and wiping;
6. Radioactive substances are removed from exposed parts of the body by washing with water or wiping with wet tampons;
7. Partial personal cleansing for contamination by toxic substances and bacterial (biological) agents;
8. IPP-8 individual anti-chemical packet;
9. Napkins;
10. Flask of decontaminant solution;
11. Treating exposed sectors of skin;
12. Treating the face part of the gas mask;
13. Treating the clothing;
14. Complete personal cleansing;
15. Complete personal cleansing is done after people leave the center of

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- destruction and reach uncontaminated territory. It involves washing with warm water and soap at medical washing points based on bath houses or using special vehicles under field conditions;
16. Complete personal cleansing under field conditions using disinfectant showers;
 17. Complete personal cleansing in uncontaminated body of water;
 18. Adaptation of a bath house for complete personal cleansing;
 19. Undressing room;
 20. Shower;
 21. Dressing room;
 22. Disinfecting room;
 23. Flow of people;
 24. Flow of clothing;
 25. Dosimetric check after complete personal cleansing;
 26. Decontamination of clothing, footwear, and individual protective gear;
 27. Done at clothing decontamination stations set up on the basis of machine washrooms, factories, chemical laundries, and disinfecting divisions of bath houses;
 28. Transporting contaminated clothing;
 29. Disinfecting clothing by washing at the decontamination station;
 30. Disinfecting underwear and clothing at home by boiling and soaking in a disinfectant solution;
 31. Rubber items (protective clothing, boots, rubbers, low boots, and gloves) are disinfected with water and a disinfectant solution;
 32. Radioactive and toxic substances and bacterial agents may be on your clothes, footwear, protective gear and skin -- remove them in time!



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Poster No 16. Decontamination of Means of Transportation, Structures, and Land

1. Decontamination of means of transportation -- partial special treatment;
2. [Arrows indicate] places treated in partial decontamination;
3. In partial decontamination of a truck only those places that must be touched during work are decontaminated;
4. Decontamination of structures and land -- the most important structures and land areas should be decontaminated;
5. Decontamination of a storage building by a spraying vehicle;
6. Decontamination of a roadway by a spraying truck;
7. In partial decontamination, radioactive substances are removed from external surfaces by brushing with brushes from the decontamination set, wiping with wet rags, or dusting off with available materials;
8. Decontamination of a ground sector with a portable sieve;
9. Decontamination of a residential space;
10. Decontamination of a building using a back-pack sprayer with brush;
11. Full special treatment -- In full special treatment all the surfaces of the vehicles are decontaminated;
12. Full decontamination of motor vehicles at a decontamination station set up near a body of water;
13. Timely decontamination of means of transportation, structures, and land will help avoid damage by radioactive and toxic substances and bacterial agents.

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Poster No 17. Protecting Food and Water Against Weapons of Mass Destruction

1. The principal means of protecting food and water against contamination by radioactive and toxic substances and bacterial (biological) agents is maximum isolation of them from the outside environment;
2. Protection of food and water in various containers;
3. Containers for full protection of food and water against radioactive and toxic substances and bacterial (biological) agents;
4. Sealed metal cans;
5. Glass jars and bottles sealed with metal caps;
6. Isothermal containers;
7. Metal canisters with rubber ring gaskets;
8. Metal barrels;
9. Containers for partial protection of food and water against radioactive substances;
10. Wooden barrels for liquids;
11. Wooden and cardboard boxes with polyethylene lining;
12. Fabric and paper bags with polyethylene lining;
13. Bituminized paper bags;
14. Foil-capped broad-necked bottles;
15. Protection of food in storage places;
16. Protection of perishable food products -- They are wrapped in cellophane, placed in various containers, and put in the refrigerator or cellar;
17. Protection of food by sealing off rooms. In underground rooms the entrances are closed off with panels with rubber liners, windows

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18. are sealed with bricks, sandbags, and panels, and cracks and gaps are cemented over. In kitchens and pantries the air vents are glued shut with paper and light-colored blankets or dense cloth are hung over the windows;
18. Protection of sources of water;
19. Protection of a well;
20. Protection of a spring;
21. Rock lining;
22. Pipe;
23. Dirt fill, a 60-centimeter layer;
24. Clay, a 20-centimeter layer;
25. Frame;
26. Sand and gravel;
27. Storage of water during a time of danger;
28. In bathtubs covered by oilcloth;
29. In thermoses and milk cans;
30. In enclosed buckets;
31. In metal barrels;
32. Food and water must be stored only in sealed containers.

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Poster No 18. Protection of Farm Animals Against Weapons of Mass Destruction

1. Protection of farm animals against weapons of mass destruction is done to reduce losses and receive good-quality food products from the animals. The principal and most reliable method of group protection of farm animals is sheltering them in sealed quarters;
2. Preparation of the livestock farm to shelter animals;
3. Establishing a 5-7 day supply of feed and water indoors;
4. Sealing indoor areas;
5. Covering feed supplies in the farm area;
6. Sheltering livestock in ravines, gullies, and ditches in the absence of buildings;
7. Site for veterinary treatment of contaminated animals;
8. Place for examination, dosimetry, and sorting contaminated animals;
9. Divider;
10. Pen for contaminated animals;
11. Wind direction;
12. Pen for animals going for a second treatment;
13. Machines to treat contaminated animals;
14. Decontamination truck;
15. Point for sorting and dosimetric check of treated animals;
16. Pen for treated animals;
17. Medical aid point;
18. To treatment at permanent medical facility;
19. To field slaughtering point;

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20. Isolated pasture;
21. To farm;
22. Quarters and areas around them must be decontaminated before
treated animals arrive;
23. The protection and preservation of farm animals when the enemy uses
weapons of mass destruction will guarantee a supply of good-quality
food products from animal husbandry.

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Poster No 19. Protection of Farm Crops Against Weapons of Mass Destruction

1. Farms crops are protected against weapons of mass destruction to cut losses of yield and receive good-quality food products;
2. Steps taken when crops are contaminated by radioactive substances;
3. Determining the level of contamination of crops by radioactive substances;
4. Watering, interrow tillage, and top dressing with mineral fertilizers on contaminated crops to preserve the harvest;
5. Applying additional fertilizer and liming acid soils to reduce the intake of radioactive substances from the soil to the plants;
6. Deep plowing (to 60 cm) to reduce the amount of radioactive substances in the root layer of the soil;
7. Steps taken when crops are contaminated by bacterial (biological) agents;
8. Determining the degree of crop contamination by bacterial (biological) agents;
9. Spraying (dusting) crops with fungicides by airplane (helicopter);
10. Spraying (dusting) crops with fungicides by ground farm machine;
11. Treating small sectors of contaminated crops with manual back-pack sprayer;
12. Protection of crops against weapons of mass destruction is a guarantee of preservation of the harvest and receiving good-quality food products.

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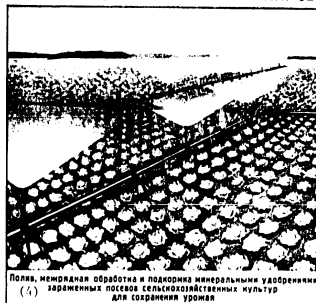
ЗАЩИТА СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ ОТ ОРУЖИЯ МАССОВОГО ПОРАЖЕНИЯ

(1) Защита сельскохозяйственных растений от оружия массового поражения проводится для уменьшения потерь урожая и получения доброкачественной продукции растениеводства.

(2) МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ, ПРОВОДИМЫЕ ПРИ ЗАРАЖЕНИИ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ РАДИОАКТИВНЫМИ ВЕЩЕСТВАМИ



(3) Определение уровня заражения посевов сельскохозяйственных культур биологическими веществами



(4) Поля, междурядья обрабатывают и подкормку минеральными удобрениями зараженных посевов сельскохозяйственных культур для сохранения урожая



(5) Внесение дополнительного количества удобрений и известковых веществ почвы для уменьшения поступления радиоактивных веществ из почвы в растения



(6) Глубокая (до 40 см) вспашка для уменьшения количества радиоактивных веществ в поверхностном слое почвы

(7) МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ, ПРОВОДИМЫЕ ПРИ ЗАРАЖЕНИИ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ БАКТЕРИАЛЬНЫМИ (БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИМИ) СРЕДСТВАМИ



(8) Определение степени заражения посевов сельскохозяйственных культур бактериальными (биологическими) средствами



(9) Опрыскивание (опыливание) фунгицидами зараженных посевов сельскохозяйственных культур самолетом (вертолетом) сельскохозяйственной авиации



(10) Опрыскивание (опыливание) фунгицидами зараженных посевов сельскохозяйственных культур наземной сельскохозяйственной техникой



(11) Обработка небольших участков зараженных посевов сельскохозяйственных культур с помощью ручного ручного опрыскивателя

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